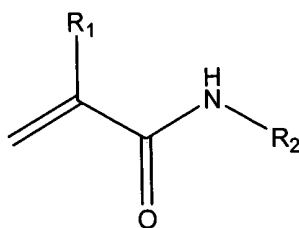


CLAIMS

1. An ink comprising
 - a. water;
 - b. at least one colorant;
 - c. a radiation-curable (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of an oligomer or polymer containing a plurality of H-active groups.
2. An ink as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said H-active groups are selected from the group consisting of -NH_2 groups and -OH groups.
3. An ink as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative is obtained by substituting at least one hydrogen atom in H-active groups of the oligomer or polymer with radicals of a N-hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylamide of the structure



wherein R_1 is methyl or -H ; R_2 is $\text{-}[(\text{CH}_2)_x\text{-O-}]_y\text{-H}$, where x is 1, 2, or 3 and y is 1 – 5.

4. An ink as claimed in Claim 3, wherein the N-hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylamide is selected from the group consisting of N-2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide, N-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylamide, N-methylol acrylamide, and N-methylol methacrylamide.
5. An ink as Claimed in Claim 2, wherein said polymer is selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides, polysaccharide derivatives, poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(ethylene glycol), poly(propylene oxide), PEG-block-PPO, poly(acrylamide) poly(acrylamide), and copolymers thereof.
6. An ink as claimed in Claim 5, wherein said polymer is selected from the group consisting of dextran, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, and polysaccharides comprising glucose monosaccharide units.

7. An ink as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said polymer is dextran and said N-hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylamide is N-methylol acrylamide.
8. An ink as claimed in Claim 1, further comprising a crosslinkable, water-soluble poly(vinyl alcohol).
9. A method for printing on a biomedical device, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) providing a medical device constructed of a polymer;
 - (b) applying a color coat to at least a portion of a surface of the biomedical device, wherein said color coat comprises comprising water, at least one colorant, and a (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a oligomer or polymer containing a plurality of H-active groups; and
 - (c) exposing the color coat to actinic radiation sufficient to crosslink said (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative.
10. A method as claimed in Claim 9, wherein said H-active groups are selected from the group consisting of -NH_2 groups and -OH groups.
11. A method as claimed in Claim 9, wherein the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative is obtained by substituting at least one hydrogen atom in H-active groups of the oligomer or polymer with radicals of a compound selected from the group consisting of N-2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide, N-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylamide, N-methylol acrylamide, and N-methylol methacrylamide.
12. A method as Claimed in Claim 9, wherein said polymer is the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a polymer selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides, polysaccharide derivatives, poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(ethylene glycol), poly(propylene oxide), PEG-block-PPO, poly(acrylamide) poly(acrylamide), and copolymers thereof.
13. A method as claimed in Claim 12, wherein said polymer is the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a polymer selected from the group consisting of dextran, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, and polysaccharides comprising glucose monosaccharide units.
14. A method as claimed in Claim 9, wherein said polymer is a N-methylol acrylamido derivative of dextran.

15. A method as claimed in Claim 9, wherein said color coat further comprises a crosslinkable, water-soluble poly(vinyl alcohol).
16. A method for making a colored contact lens comprising the steps:
 - (a) coating at least a portion of at least one lens-forming surface of a lens mold with an ink comprising water, at least one colorant, and a (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a oligomer or polymer containing a plurality of H-active groups; and
 - (b) adding a lens forming composition to the lens mold while maintaining the ink in position; and
 - (c) curing the lens-forming composition to form a colored lens.
17. A method as claimed in Claim 16, wherein said H-active groups are selected from the group consisting of -NH_2 groups and -OH groups.
18. A method as claimed in Claim 16, wherein the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative is obtained by substituting at least one hydrogen atom in H-active groups of the oligomer or polymer with radicals of a compound selected from the group consisting of N-2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide, N-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylamide, N-methylol acrylamide, and N-methylol methacrylamide.
19. A method as Claimed in Claim 16, wherein said polymer is the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a polymer selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides, polysaccharide derivatives, poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(ethylene glycol), poly(propylene oxide), PEG-block-PPO, poly(acrylamide) poly(acrylamide), and copolymers thereof.
20. A method as claimed in Claim 19, wherein said polymer is the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a polymer selected from the group consisting of dextran, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, and polysaccharides comprising glucose monosaccharide units.
21. A method as claimed in Claim 16, wherein said polymer is a N-methylol acrylamido derivative of dextran.
22. A method as claimed in Claim 16, wherein said color coat further comprises a crosslinkable, water-soluble poly(vinyl alcohol).

23. A contact lens having a front surface and a back surface, wherein said lens comprises the ink as claimed in Claim 1 on at least one surface of said lens.
24. A contact lens made by the method of Claim 9.
25. A contact lens made by the method of Claim 16.